

BRITISH COMMENT

On the Desirable Situation in South Africa by Press and People.

SPEECH OF VON BUELOW

In the German Reichstag Viewed as a "Jolly of Jingoist Sophistries for Home Consumption"—Comments of the British Press and Statesmen Indicate the Gravity of the Situation, With 100,000 Troops in the Field.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—Beyond a partial list and a summary of the totals of the casualties in the Tugela river engagement posted at about midnight, the war office professes not to have any news from the seat of war, while the censorship evidently blocks other channels of information.

Never within the range of the longest memory has Great Britain met with three such military reverses in a single week, and hence it is not surprising that notes of anxiety should be heard amid the general chorus of press expressions of grim philosophy and resignation.

Mr. Asquith's speech at New Castle last evening fairly expresses the moderate average opinion of the situation. A more radical view, which, however, has few open followers, was re-echoed by Sir Wilfrid Lawson in an address to the Liberals of Carlisle. He accused the government, after bringing the country to the verge of war with America, Russia, Germany and France, of having plunged it into war in South Africa through incompetent diplomacy. He thought the people should insist upon the government stating its terms so that everybody might see what it was fighting for.

The Sunday papers mostly follow the lead of yesterday's morning and afternoon papers in their comments on the situation.

At the Army and Navy and other clubs the general impression prevails that the check is only temporary.

The government view is probably voiced by Right Hon. Walter Long, president of the board of agriculture, who, speaking at the shipbrokers' dinner in Liverpool, last evening, intimated that the cabinet committee on national defense had considered the advisability of utilizing the militia and volunteers for service abroad. He emphatically asserted that the government in no way attempted to interfere with the generals in their military operations.

Some say that another 100,000 troops are wanted, and, declared Mr. Long, if the government does not purpose to send them it will be wanting in its duty to the country. For his own part Mr. Long said he failed to see that the necessity had arisen, but if it does arise the 100,000 will be forthcoming and they will be sent.

CONSENSUS OF BELIEF

That German Minister Wanted to Offset Chamberlain.

LONDON, Dec. 16.—The grave situation confronting Great Britain in South Africa almost obliterates the effect of the speech of the German minister of foreign affairs, Count von Buelow, in the reichstag, Monday last. Though scarcely any announcement of recent years has had so much bearing on the future of Europe, in spite of the minimized comment in some English quarters that Count von Buelow spoke merely for political effect—in other words, "jollied" the reichstag by means of jingoist sophistries for home consumption, to vote for the new navy in Vienna, which is in closer touch with Berlin than any other capital, Count von Buelow is interpreted as flinging down the gauntlet to Great Britain.

The Neue Freie Presse, which has personal connection with the foreign minister of Germany, declares Germany is determined to obtain the greatest possible advantage from the South African controversy.

The Vienna correspondent of the Standard, retelling much more similar comment, reiterates what has often been heard before, namely, that Great Britain is more hated on the continent on account of her interference in behalf of the United States when the latter was at war with Spain than for any other recent cause. Why Count von Buelow should have gone out of his way to indicate the possibility of

Great Britain's hostility and belittle the friendship between her and Germany is an enigma yet unexplained by any British authority. A consensus of the best opinion tends to the belief that the German minister wished to offset Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's rash speech at Leicester. Yet this seems a small excuse for such language at this period, while the suggestion that Count von Buelow spoke for purely political effect is dismissed as being entirely characteristic of the man, who is rapidly achieving the reputation of being the first statesman in Europe.

"So far," says the Saturday Review, referring to the war, "we have been able to answer each reverse by the potent argument of another division, but that cannot last forever."

Such an expression appearing in an ultra-conservative and optimistic publication is significant.

While the Von Buelow anti-British criticisms have not stirred resentful criticism, the public is just beginning to realize that with 100,000 men in the field no progress is being made in any direction, and Kimberley and Ladysmith seem as far off as ever from the promised relief.

While General Buller's reverse was an unexpected blow to the public that had pinned its faith to him, it would appear that the original plan of campaign, if adhered to, would have given better results, for the besieged towns have shown themselves quite capable of holding out. As it is now, the British forces are split up, have been seriously repulsed, are unable to co-operate, and at any rate, for the present, are unable to reach their objectives. It was for this plan that the central advance was sacrificed. Even the relief of Ladysmith can scarcely have great alleviating consequences to the campaign, as a whole, unless its moral effect quiets the growing disaffection in Cape Colony and disheartens the Boers to a more serious extent than their other minor reverses have so far done.

But, however looked at, the British position is most unenviable, and there is a great cry for more troops. Lord Londonderry urges the war office to send out 100,000 more men, saying:

"Conceive the effect on the empire if Methuen is forced to surrender."

The St. James Gazette says this with the intimation that the treasury is withholding the funds necessary to send out reinforcements, adding:

"If this is so, even Lord Salisbury's reluctance to sacrifice a colleague will not serve to shield a minister who stands between England and the restoration of her damaged superiority in South Africa."

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Will Only Strengthen the Testimony of Wheeling Citizens.

The testimony which follows will stand the test of closest investigation. Cross-examination of such evidence will strengthen it. Proof of this nature is plentiful in Wheeling and the most skeptical can hardly doubt the claims made for "The Little Cancer" when placed face to face with the public utterances of friends, neighbors and local citizens. Read the experience given below; it may save you many hours of future trouble.

Mr. Thomas DeBough, of No. 24 Coal street, a glass blower, employed at the East Wheeling Glass Company's works, says: "Attacks of kidney complaints were always preceded by nervousness and palpitation of the heart, and the distress across my kidneys was so severe that I could not rest, but tossed about all night long. I felt tired and depressed all the time and an unusual exertion made me entirely out of breath. When I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised I got them at the Leigan Drug Company's store and took them. They relieved me very quickly and permanently."

Doan's Kidney Pills for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Mailed by Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name—Doan's—and take no substitute.

THE SACK OFFERING.

Thanks Extended by the Children's Home Managers.

The lady managers of the Children's Home extend their thanks to a generous public for the gratifying result of the twentieth annual Thanksgiving sack gathering, which is as follows: Thirty-three loaves of bread, four dozen rolls, one large box sugar cakes, 2 pounds small cakes, 23 pounds crackers, 1 pound cracker meal, 12 jars pickles, 21 bottles chili sauce, 14 pounds cranberries, 33 jars preserved fruit, 12 cans fruit, 27 glasses jelly, one large bucket jelly, one large bucket and 3 gallons of apple butter, 65 pounds of dried fruit, 10 lemons, 54 dozen oranges, 2 coconuts, 10 pounds peanuts, 119 cans tomatoes, 198 cans of vegetables, 9 pounds Lima beans, 1 pound dried corn, 7 dozen balls pop corn, 15 pounds of hominy flakes, one-fourth barrel of hominy, one-half barrel white navy beans, 10 pounds dried split peas, 64 pounds of coffee, 3 pounds of tea, three-quarters of barrel of granulated sugar, 25 pounds of coffee sugar, 2 pounds brown sugar, 106 pounds rolled oats, 6 pounds tapioca, 21 pounds wheatlet, 13 pounds corn starch, 8 pounds laundry starch, 10 pounds cereals, 31 pounds of pancake flour, 7 pounds baking powder, 2 pounds noodles, 8 pounds corn flour, one-half pound of soda, 32 pounds rice, 1 pound macaroni, 1 gallon and 2 quarts maple syrup, 2½ pounds candy, 4 pounds spices, 1 package Hill's root beer, 1 pound loaf, 6 cans fish, 2 cans chicken broth, 1 pound mince meat, one bottle whiskey, 54 pounds salt, 10 pounds toilet soap, three-fourths barrel laundry soap, 6 pounds Rexine, 6 cakes Scourers, 3 boxes Enameline, three-fourths barrel of buckwheat, 13 barrels flour, one and one-half barrels cornmeal, 12 pounds of breakfast bacon, 8 pounds beef, 15 pounds smoked meat, one chicken, 6 barrels apples, 3 barrels turnips, 1 barrel sweet potatoes, 2 barrels onions, 2 barrels cabbage, 1 dozen pumpkins, one-half barrel parsnips, 150 bushels of potatoes, 1 dozen brooms, many sacks with second-hand clothing, 25 pairs new stockings, 12 pairs very small stockings, 2 pocket handkerchiefs, 2 cotton blankets, 5 yards cotton plaid, 1 red table cloth, 5 yards gingham, 24 pairs cotton gloves, 12 boys' collars, 4 pounds cotton batting, 12 books, one lot new shoes, one lot of old shoes, one lot second-hand toys, one new wool quilt, 6 combs, one lot new dishes, 1 scrub brush, 8 towels, 1 bolt of blue calico, 10 toy watches. Thanksgiving dinner furnished by managers: Three turkeys, rolls, bread celery, cranberries, pickles, potatoes, mince meat pie, cake, doughnuts, oranges, fruit, jelly, ice cream furnished by Plato & Hane.

Money received by envelope.....\$75.35
Money received by check.....25.50

Thomas Phillips & Co., Akron Ohio.. \$11
Wendel Brothers.....5.00

Total.....\$16.35
Donation from J. B. Naylor & Co., 4,000 envelopes.
Donation from Mr. L. Whit—One dozen dolls and toys.

SCHOOL MELANGE.

A general meeting of the teachers of Ritchie school was held Wednesday. The meeting was held in the grammar room. Superintendent Anderson was present and spent the time in a talk on "Reading." He made the point that there was no subject in the teaching of which there was such an opportunity presented to teach morals, manners and the many little things that go to make up the cultured lady and gentleman. If the reading lesson tells of a great man, let many other things concerning him be brought out by proper questioning. If it tells of a great event in the world's history, let the teacher tell much more about it and thereby fix upon the mind of the pupil all that is necessary for him to know, or at least create that interest in his mind, that will lead him to study for himself. The reading class can be made the place where the elements of all the branches may be fixed upon the child mind.

Deeds of heroism, acts of virtue, in everything ennobling can be taught, while at the same time reading can be much better taught than it can in the hum-drum way of calling the class and allowing the pupils in a listless manner to con over the words of the book. In the recitation, both teacher and pupil should be natural. The pupil should be taught to read plainly and distinctly, so that all can understand. Reading is interpreting the thoughts of the author and this interpretation should be left to the child, so that all who hear can understand it. This will lead to proper intonation, distinct articulation, with emphasis placed just where it belongs. The cultivation of the voice should receive the serious attention of the teacher. There is no better sign of culture than that shown by the cultivated human voice. All this will lead to the proper and patient study of the reading lesson, by the pupil before reciting. The reading lesson should be studied more than any other lesson, whereas the opposite is generally true, i. e., it receives less study than any other lesson. Many of the pupils of our schools to-day are dragging along in their other studies, from the very fact that they cannot read well enough to study their lessons. He urged on the teachers the absolute necessity of paying more attention to the reading lesson. On Tuesday Mr. Anderson talked on the same subject to the teachers of Webster school.

In the recent organization of the West Virginia University under the committee system, provision was made for a committee on teachers' bureau, and Thomas C. Miller, Thomas E. Hodges, Charles H. Patterson, Kenneth McKensie and J. David Thomson were named as the committee. The work of this committee is set forth in the following extract from the record of the board of regents: "It shall be the duty of this committee to keep a record of the graduates of the university, who wish to teach, to gather information as to their knowledge and ability, and to recommend for vacancies such persons as seem most likely to succeed; to keep a similar record of those of the alumni who wish to be transferred to other positions; to assist boards of education and boards of school trustees in securing good teachers, and to co-operate with teachers' agencies in placing graduates of the University." This is certainly a laudable undertaking, and should meet with the heartiest co-operation of all who have the good of the university at heart, and all friends of education will do all in their power for its good, at least, they ought so to do.

A letter received from Prof. J. B. McClure, of Dingess, Mingo county, states that his school is progressing finely. He has started a library and has been receiving some handsome donations from different places. Prof. McClure has gained for himself an enviable reputation, as was shown last summer when an effort was made to turn him out of his position as principal, almost the entire population of the village, men, women and children joined in petitioning to have him retained. The writer knows, whereof he speaks when he says that Mr. McClure has the confidence of all the patrons of his school, as he visited the little city in the fall last summer and talked with quite a number of those who are his supporters. We need many more such men in our schools. Aside from being a No. 1 teacher, Mr. McClure's popularity comes from the fact that he takes an active part in everything that has for its object the bettering of the condition of the inhabitants of the little town in which he lives, and the people there do not think as some in Wheeling do, that the teacher has no right to take part in anything outside of the school room. They gladly second him in all his efforts, and so they are being crowned with success.

In continuation of the above, we ask, has the teacher a right to take part in the affairs of the community in which he teaches? In answer, it is suggested that the teacher is a citizen, and as such he has the same rights as any other citizen. He should be a leader in the community and should be an active worker in everything that has for its object the bettering of the community, and should be a positive opponent of everything that tends to its demoralization. Should he meddle in politics? He has a right to his political opinion, the same as any other man, and it is his duty to exercise it judiciously. It would perhaps be unwise for a teacher to be an active partisan politician, but that is left to his own good judgment; he has as much right to be as any one else has.

In support of these assertions, attention is called to the fact that the great duty of the public school teacher is to make good citizens, and one of the very first duties of a good citizen is to take part in all things that are for the good of the body politic, and the greatest of all these is that of exercising the right of suffrage and thus see that good men are placed in office. This being the case, ought the teacher falter? Should he not practice what he teaches? Away with the doctrine that the teacher must be a nonentity outside of the schoolroom. It is here his influence should be felt and that of the true teacher is felt. This applies to all teachers, male and female.

Shall the school boys march in the parade, or will they be called on to do so on the 22d of February? This question is being asked every day. The writer hopes they will not be called on to do so, at least the pupils of the ward schools, for several reasons. First, there are so few boys that are large enough. Second, the weather will be apt to be so disagreeable that the turnout would be very small of those that otherwise would be able to parade. But of this more hereafter.

THE PEDAGOGUE.

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PENSIONS AND POSTAL AFFAIRS

Pensions Granted, Postmasters Appointed, New Postoffices, and Changes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Pensions have been granted to West Virginia applicants as follows: Original—Joseph O. Burkholder, Martinsburg; Francis L. Haptonstall, Charleston, 46; William F. Rucker, Lewisburg, 115; William H. Jeffries, Bee, 35.

Increase—Ambrose Leach, Roney's Point, 35 to 112; James M. Miller, Red-cliff, 36 to 53; Wilson Watson, (restoration), Berea, 55 to 112; Thornton F. Hubb, Hannahsville, 111 to 115; Jas. M. Hanson, Buckhannon, 115 to 130.

Supplemental—Robert Sample, Trout, 54.

Original Widow, (special)—Mary F. Thompson, Lima, 112.

Dependents — Minors of Cyprian Wehrle, Charleston, 35.

The following postmasters of the fourth class in West Virginia have been appointed: J. L. McMillin, Dexter, Roane county; A. M. Dillon, Prestonia, Webster county; Levi Cline, Steel, Wood county, and C. R. Lowe, Walker, Wood county.

Samuel Furber has been commissioned postmaster at Newdale, West Virginia, and Fannie J. Nash has been commissioned postmaster at the office at Elgood, W. Va.

A new postoffice has been established at Garnet, Kanawha county, of which Russell H. Lane has been commissioned postmaster.

The site of the postoffice at Lydia, Clay county, W. Va., has been changed to a point three hundred yards east of the present location, and the site of the postoffice at Uno, Wyoming county, has been removed to a point one-half a mile east of the present location.

A change has been ordered on Route No. 15,542, of the Star service in West Virginia, between Peterstown and Union. Hereafter mail will leave Peterstown daily, except Sunday, at 7 a. m., and Union on the same days at 6:30 a. m.

FINDING OF COURT MARTIAL

In the Case of Private Davis Athey, First Infantry.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Dec. 17.—

An order was issued from national guard headquarters on Friday by Brigade Adjutant Kefauver approving and promulgating the findings of the court martial held recently at Piedmont by order of General Curtin, to try charges preferred against Davis Athey, Company H., First Infantry, at Piedmont. There are four charges, each with several specifications. In some of them he was found guilty, and in others he was acquitted. The court sentenced him to pay to the state a fine of thirty dollars, and to be reprimanded by his commanding officer, in the presence of the company.

The charges against Athey, which were preferred by his company captain, alleged, first, insubordination and disobedience to orders; second, disrespect to his superior; third, drunkenness; fourth, conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. Among the specifications was one alleging that the soldier refused to obey a command from his superior officer to remove the uniform he wore, which bore the insignia of a corporal, and substitute for it the uniform of a private.

The court martial consisted of Major W. W. Scott, First Infantry, president; and Major W. G. Peterkin, brigade staff, judge advocate.

OZAR BRUSH A FAILURE

As Peacemaker at National League Meeting Friday.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—At the conclusion of this morning's session of the National Base Ball League board of arbitration, President N. E. Young said that it had been decided to recommend that the League raise the rate for drafting players from minor clubs from \$500 to \$1,000, and that the time of reservation be increased from one to two years.

Harry Von Der Horst, of the Baltimore club, refused to attend the meeting of the League this afternoon. Brush, of Cincinnati, left the meeting to try to find him, and met him in the corridor of the hotel. He asked him to come to the meeting and Von Der Horst told him he did not wish to have anything to do with him and did not want to talk with him. He said that if he had anything to say to Brush he would say it in public. He concluded by saying:

"I refuse to go to the League meeting, as you know well enough that a deal is on to hurt Baltimore, and I will be no party to it."

The attempts of Brush to get Von Der Horst to attend the meeting were in vain.

The Wrigley matter, in which Brooklyn, New York and Syracuse are involved, was finally settled. Brooklyn will not have to pay pecuniary damages to New York, for having taken Wrigley, but will have to pay a fine of \$500 for having violated the national agreement. This fine goes into the league treasury.

As a result of the Wrigley controversy several changes in the National agreement and the constitution were made. The membership fees to be paid by minor league clubs in Class A were increased from \$75 to \$150. The league decided also that a player may be placed on the reserve list of a minor league club two years instead of one, as heretofore. The drafting price to be paid by the big league clubs was increased from \$500 to \$1,000. All the changes were made at the request of the minor league clubs.

Article 21 was amended, making it compulsory for all minor league clubs to send to the secretary of the National league the names of all players reserved prior to the expiration of the players' contract.

U. S. VERDE COPPER CO

Wants a West Virginia Charter—Decision Reserved.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—In the supreme court to-day Judge Gildersleeve heard arguments on the motion to make permanent an injunction to restrain the sale of the United States Verde Copper Company, the mines and smelters of which corporation are at Jerome, Wis.

The action was instituted by George A. Treadwell, who owns 40,000 out of 300,000 shares; William Clark, United States senator-elect from Montana, his family holding 244,000 shares.

The purpose of the proposed sale is to abandon the company's New Jersey charter and effect a reorganization under a West Virginia charter. Judge Gildersleeve took the papers and reserved his decision.

Politics and the Labor Vote.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 15.—A resolution recommending members of labor bodies to use their election ballots independently of the predominating political parties, was adopted this afternoon by the American Federation of Labor, after first eliminating a declaration of suspicion against labor men who might advocate the interests of the present political parties. A provision for submitting the question to a referendum vote of all the affiliated organizations was also stricken out.

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permanently. If you are troubled with Eczema, Acne, Red Nose, Blackheads, or any other disease or discoloration of the skin, do not wait until the disease gets deeply seated, but use Face Bleach at once. It does not require a long treatment—a few applications will show a great improvement, and a few weeks cures you permanently.

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